



2013-2016

***5TH REPORT ON
CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(CEDAW)***

GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

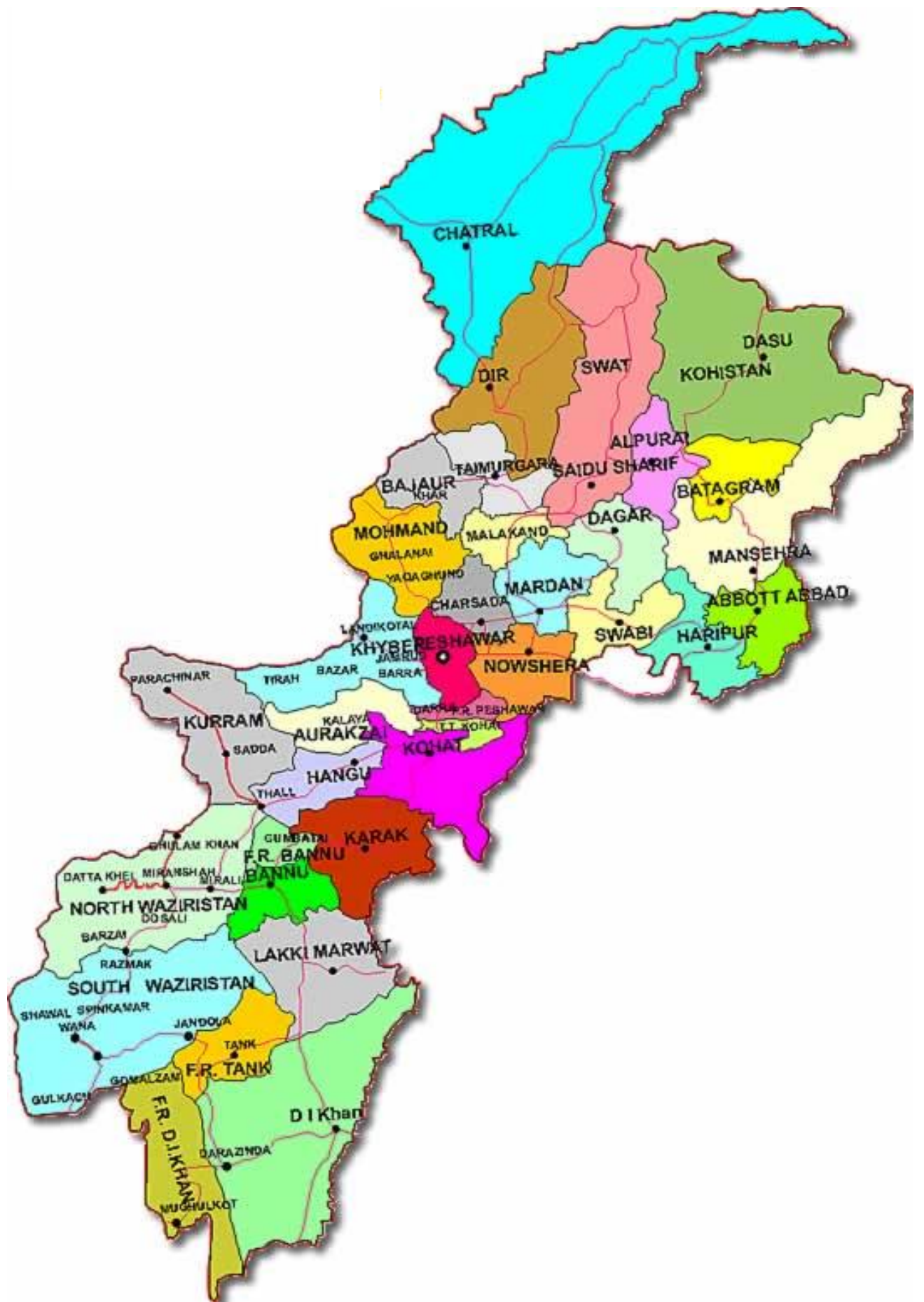


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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADE	Associate Degree in Education.
ADP	Annual Development Programs.
BDU	Bomb Disposal Unit.
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
CMWs	Community Midwives.
CRC	UN signatory
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital.
E&D	Efficiency and Discipline.
ESRU	Education Sector Reform Unit.
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
GBV	Gender Based Violence.
GHAG	A custom in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan.
HCP	Health Care Providers.
IDS	Integrated Development Strategy.
IEC	Information Education Communication
IHP	Integrated Health Project.
ITC's	Industrial Training Centers.
KPCSW	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women.
LFFS	Livestock Former Field School
LHVs	Lady Health Visitors.
LHWs	Lady Health Workers.

MHSDP	Minimum Health Services Deliver Package.
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal & Child Health.
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority (Pakistan).
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization.
PHNP	Provincial Health & Nutrition Program.
PMS	Provincial Management Services.
PTC	Parents Teachers Council.
PWD	Persons with Disabilities.
RH	Rural Health.
RITEs	Regional Institutes of Teacher Education.
SDPF	Strategic Development Partnership Framework.
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority.
SOP	Skill Optimization Programme.
TIP	Trafficking In Persons.
ToT	Trainings of Trainers.
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
VSWA	Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies.

Introduction

- 1. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a definite agenda for women development and empowerment. Efforts are to being made to reduce the incidence of poverty amongst women, promote gender equality, curb violence against women and enact legislation to empower women.**
- 2. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is following the agenda of change and has taken various policy initiatives along with legislative measures for the betterment of women thereby enabling them to realize their full potential as equal citizens of the country.**
- 3. Giving due importance to women development and empowerment, the Gender Equity has been made one of the corner stones of the Strategic Development Partnership (SDPF).Notifying of Women Empowerment Policy is also an important step in this direction. To achieve the targets agreed in Strategic Development Partnership Framework, Provincial government has developed a roadmap in the shape of Integrated Development Strategy (IDS) for 2014-2018.**
- 4. The promulgation of the new Provincial Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2016 and functionalization of Women's Parliamentarians Caucus is clear indicator of the Government's commitment towards Women Empowerment.**
- 5. The Initiatives taken by the Government are meant to provide a conducive environment to tackle with Gender related Issues. Furthermore, concerted efforts are being made to ensure that policies of the Government and Budget-making process is Gender-Sensitive. A positive impact of these initiatives is visible with the increase in female literacy rate, increase participation in political process and other women empowerment activities.**

Reporting on CEDAW

- 6. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fifth periodic report covers the period from January 2013 to 31 Dec 2016.**

- 7. This report responds to each article of the Convention, as well as gives an update on legislation and policy measures intended to improve the socio-economic condition of women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It also includes information on new initiatives undertaken after submission of the fourth report.**

RESPONSES TO ARTICLES OF CEDAW

Article 1

Definition of discrimination against women:

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "Discrimination Against Women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social cultural, civil or any other field.

- 1.1 As Pakistan is a signatory to various international instruments on women's rights including CEDAW. It has taken all the necessary steps and initiatives to ensure gender equality and women empowerment. Furthermore, 1973 Constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex.
- 1.2. The Constitution enshrines the principles of equality and non-discrimination. According to Article 25 of the Constitution all citizens are equal before and are entitled to equal protection of the law and there shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone. Nothing in Article 25 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.
- 1.3. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is committed to ensuring that reducing and eliminating discrimination, as defined by Article 1 of the Convention, is a priority.

Article 2

The obligation to eliminate discrimination:

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees equality and prohibits discrimination. Articles 8, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 38 not only guarantee human and fundamental rights and equality before the Law but also lays down a non-discriminatory spirit and policy, especially with regard to women.

2.1 Important Legislative Measures:

- a) ***KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA Elimination of the custom of GHAG ACT 2013*** has been passed by Provincial Assembly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for preventing forced marriages.
- b) ***Lissaail-e-Wal Mahroom Foundation Act, 2015*** has been passed by the Provincial Assembly for Deserving Widows and Special Persons.
- c) *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of the Women Act, 2016*.
- d) *Protection Against the Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010* is being implemented in all Government and Non-Government offices in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- e) The Draft ***Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill*** has been prepared and forwarded to Law Department for vetting.
- f) The draft ***Domestic Violence Bill*** has been sent back to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women for redrafting it in light of observations of Council of Islamic Ideology.

- g) *Forced marriages* are not allowed under the prevailing laws of Pakistan i.e., *Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Pakistan Panel code, Regional Panel Code as well as Islamic Shariaah.*
- h) ***DRAFT Child Marriage Restraint Bill*** has been prepared and consultation are being made to evolve consensus on the minimum age for marriage.
- k) ***Family Health and well-being Protection Bill 2015*** drafted by the Population Welfare Department is under process with Law Department.

Article 3

Implementation of the Convention through all available means:

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

3.1 Legislative measures:

- a. The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees the protection of fundamental human rights and establishes principles of policy for the protection of these rights without any discrimination. Chapter 1 (Articles 8 to 28) deals with fundamental human rights. Article 8 makes laws inconsistent with, or in derogation of, fundamental rights, to be void. Articles 29 to 40 set principles of policy for ensuring, among other measures, full participation of women in national life, protection of minorities and promotion of social justice.
- b. **Women Empowerment Policy Framework;** Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has Prepared and Notified Women Empowerment Policy Framework. The main Goal of Policy is *“The empowerment of women of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in all spheres especially social, cultural, political economic, legal, and personal life”*
- c. The Women’s Empowerment Policy Framework is based on the principles of Non-discrimination and gender equity, priority to the poor women in rural and urban areas. Recognition of the value of women's worth and work and their contribution in all spheres of life, Women as equal partners in development and agents of change in *economic, social and political* processes is the corner stone of the policy. Multi-sectoral and inter disciplinary approaches for women's development, with horizontal and vertical linkages at every level is one of the key components of the policy. The policy highlights the mainstreaming of gender issues in all sectors of development and inclusion of these in the private sector as well.

Article 4

Affirmative action:

- (1) Adoption by state parties of temporary special, measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present convention. But shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.**
- (2) Adoption by states parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall be considered discriminatory.**

4.1. *Article 34 of the Constitution states “Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life”. This complements the guarantees contained in Articles 25, 26 and 27. The Constitution, therefore, provides a clear basis for accelerating equality between women and men through affirmative action.*

4.2. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has prepared and notified *Women Empowerment Policy Framework*. The main Goal of Policy is *“The empowerment of women of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in all spheres especially social, cultural, political economic, legal, and personal life”*

4.3. *10% quota in employment has been reserved for women.*

4.4. Protection Against the Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Act, 2010), implemented in all Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- i. Code of conduct has been displayed at workplaces as required under the act in all Government departments.*

- ii. Inquiry Committees have been constituted under Protection against Harassment of Women at Work-Place Act, 2010 in all departments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - iii. Budget along with necessary posts for Establishment of Ombudsman Office for Protection Against Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace 2010 has been approved.
 - iv. Funds to the tune of Rs. 18,481,700/- has been allocated in the current year budget for establishment of Provincial Ombudsmen under Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010.
- 4.5.** Social Welfare Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has initiated *GRAP Phase-II* Project in the ADP 2014-15 with the aim to promote gender enabling environment in the Society at large and sensitize public sector Departments to bring in Gender Equity in their respective Programmes.
- i. *Training Sessions* for line Departments regarding Gender Based Planning & Monitoring has been arranged.
 - ii. Career Counselling Workshops has been conducted at various Government Colleges and Women University, Peshawar.
 - iii. Provision of legal aid for females residing in Shelter Homes is also one of important component of GRAP Phase-II.
 - iv. Training of Government functionaries regarding Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010 has been undertaken through GRAP Phase-II

4.6. *Institutional Measures:*

1. Shelter Homes:

To provide protection and address the issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) Provincial Government has established 04 Female Shelter Homes in district *Peshawar, Mardan, Swat and Abbottabad*, and 02 more shelter homes in Haripur and Mansehra are also being made functional. Each Shelter Home has the capacity for accommodating 30 to 50 women in distress. The residents are provided with shelter, food, cloths, vocational and religious education.

Total Budget Allocated for Shelter Homes (2013-2017)

District	Name	Total allocated budget
Abbottabad	Darul Aman Abbottabad	Rs. 7.832 million
Swat	Darul Aman Swat	
Peshawar	Women Crises Center Peshawar	
Mardan	Darul Aman Mardan	

Source: Social Welfare Department

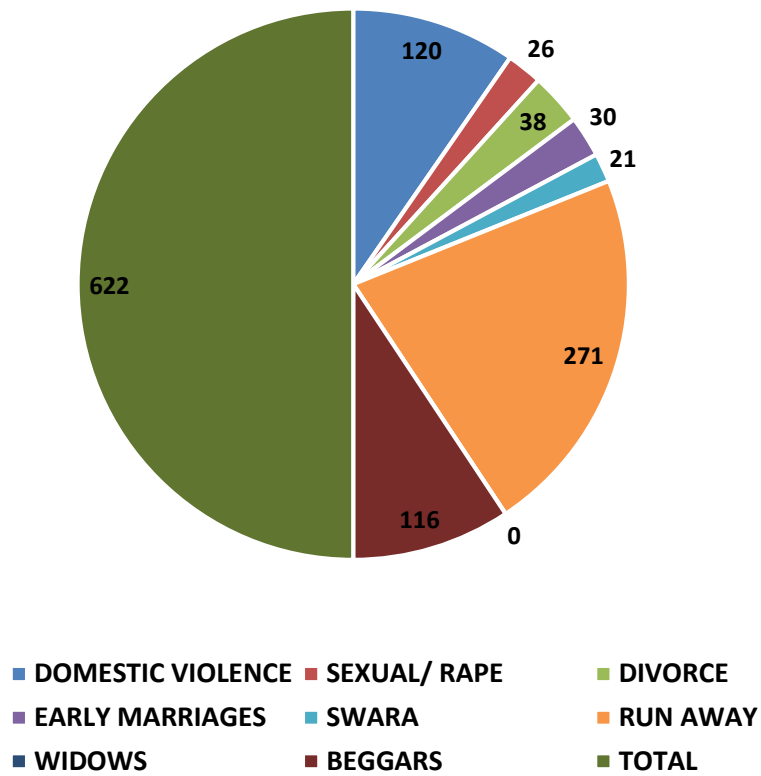
Beneficiaries in Shelter Homes:

A total number of 1708 female accommodated during the reporting period.

Nature of Cases	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Domestic violence	120	173	90
Sexual/ rape	26	47	26
Divorce	38	28	38
Early marriages	30	11	26
Swara	21	23	21
Run away	271	222	261
Widows	0	4	0
Beggars	116	0	116
TOTAL	622	508	578

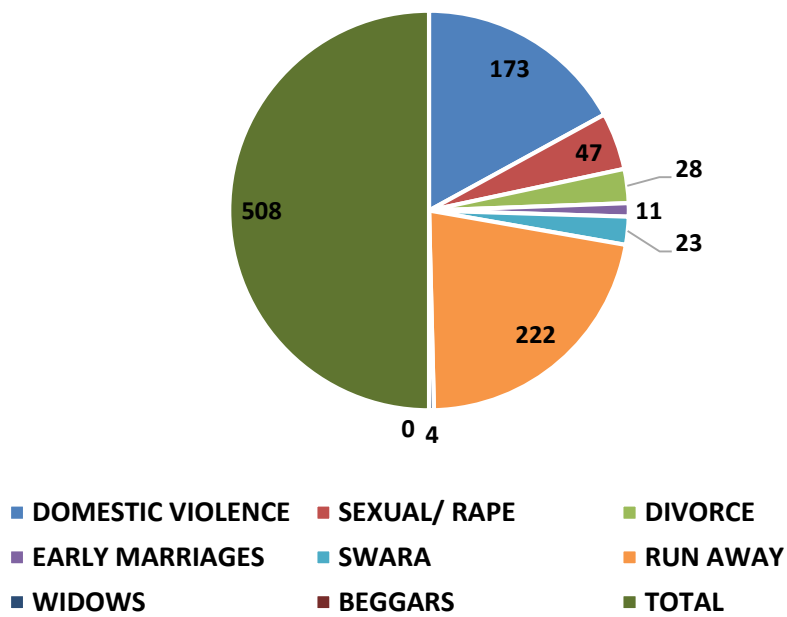
Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

NATURE OF CASES 2013-14



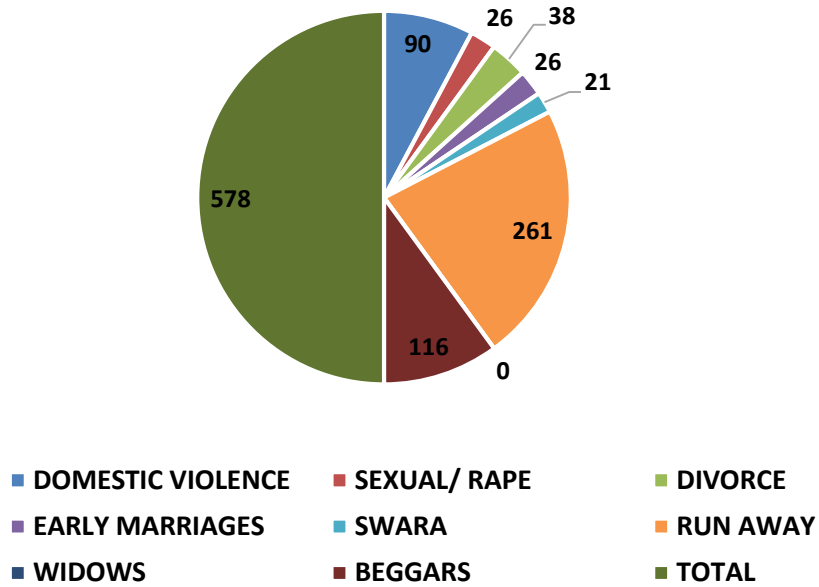
Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

NATURE OF CASES 2014-15



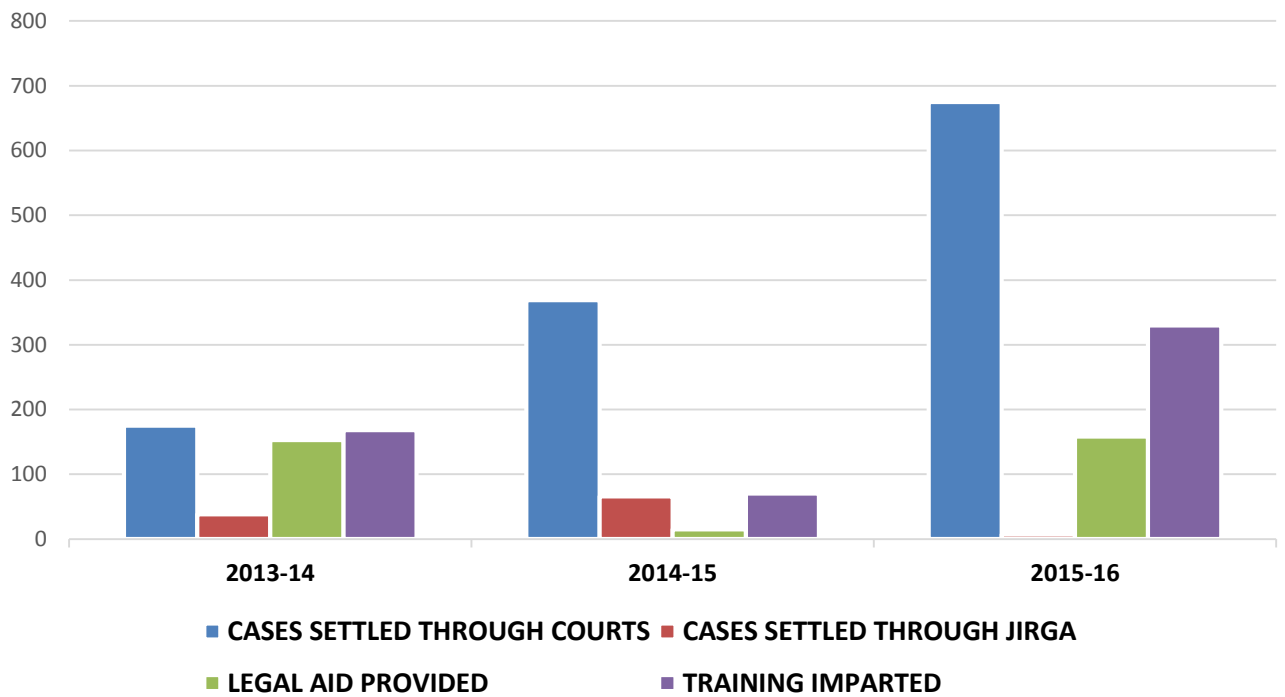
Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

NATURE OF CASES 2015-16



Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

Total No of settled cases during 3 years

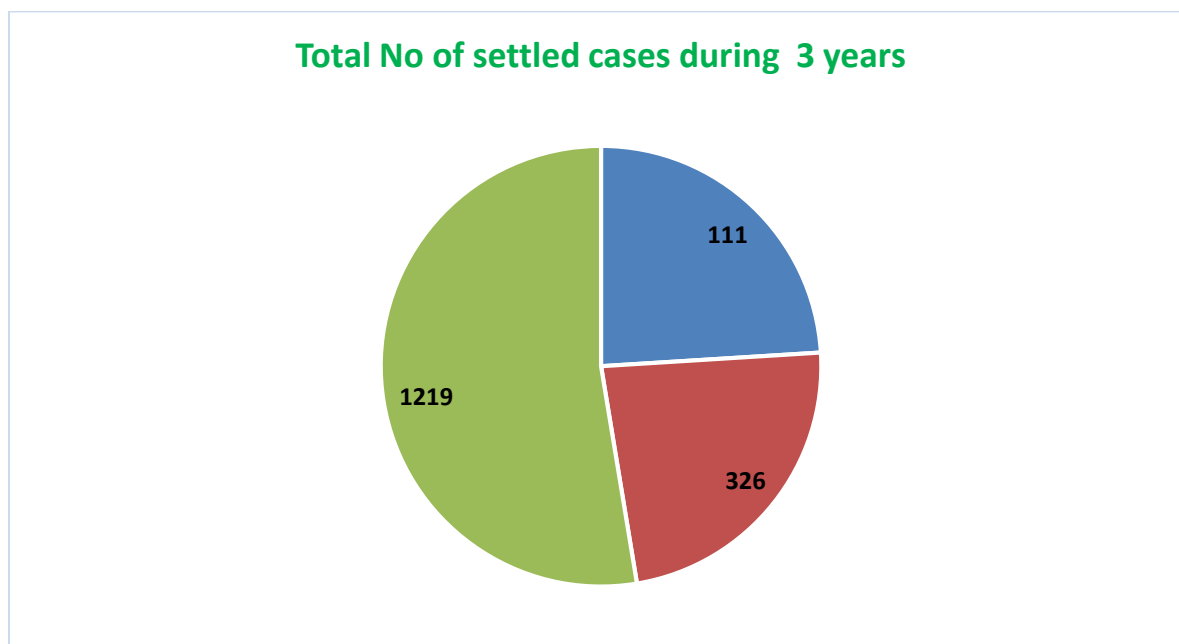


Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

Cases Settled in Shelter Homes:-

Nature Of Cases	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Cases settled through Courts	175	369	675	1219
Cases settled through Jirga	38	66	7	111
Legal Aid provided	153	15	158	326
Training Imparted	168	70	330	568

Source: MIS Social Welfare Department



Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

2) **Welfare Homes:**

Social Welfare Department is also running 09 Welfare Homes for destitute & orphan children. There are 02 Welfare Homes for Female Children working in district Nowshera and Malakand at Batkhela where they are provided with shelter, food, cloths, vocational and religious education.

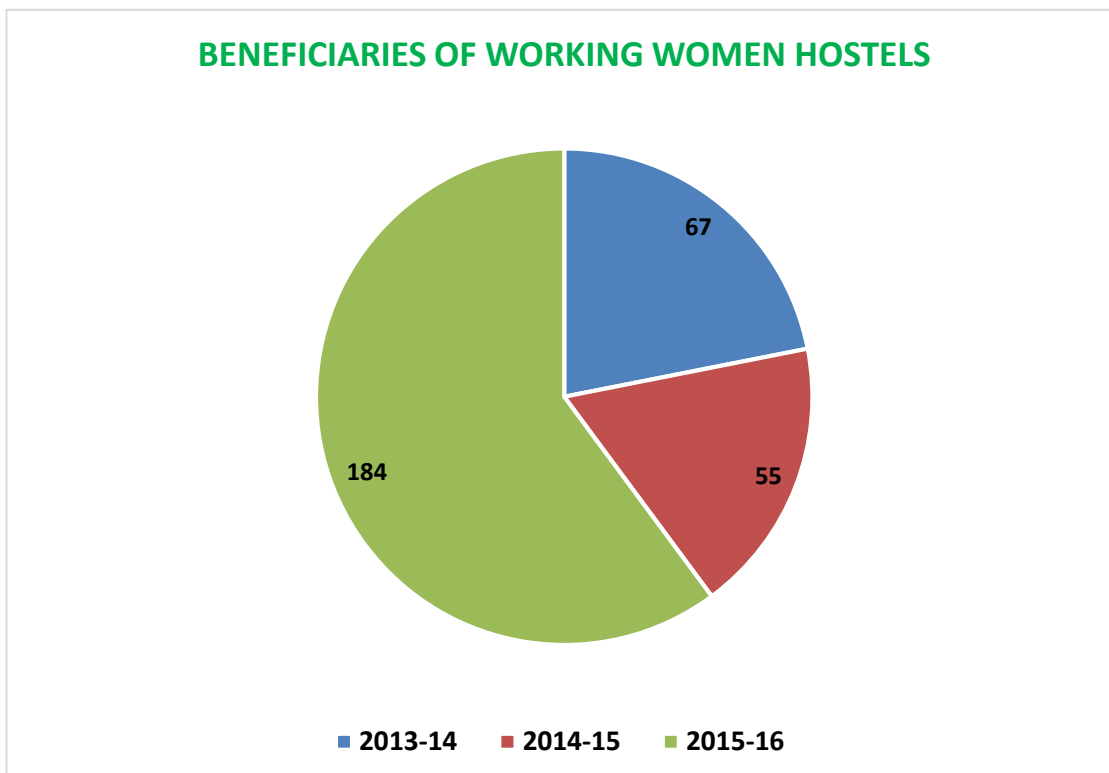
3) **Working Women Hostel:**

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken the initiative for the provision of hostel facility to the women working in various Offices to provide them safe accommodation. The facility will be extended to other districts of the Province. At present, these hostels are functional in *Peshawar, Mardan and Abbottabad*.

i) Comparison of Beneficiaries (Working Women Hostel)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Beneficiaries	67	55	184
Total Allocated Budget			Rs. 82.682 million

Source: MIS Social Welfare Department



Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

4. Lissail-e-Wal Mahroom Foundation:

The Tanzeem-e-Lil-Lasail Wal-Mahroom was an ADP Scheme of the Provincial Government initiated in the year 2007 and ended on 30.06.2015. This Scheme provided stipends to the deserving students, skill training to widows, orphans and dispossessed in different trades.

The Project has now been merged with the “Deserving Widows and Special Persons Foundation” and the Provincial Assembly has enacted the “Establishment of Lissail-e-Wal Mahroom Foundation Act” in 2015. The Provincial Government has provided Rs. 500.00 Million as endowment fund for the Foundation. An additional grant of Rs. 152.00 Million (in a phased manner) has been approved by the Provincial Government for activities of the Foundation. Funds to the tune of Rs. 200 million have also been earmarked in the current year’s budget.

5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women:

. The “Establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2009” has been replaced and the new Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2016 has been enacted by the Provincial Assembly. The Commission under the newly promulgated Act comprises of 15 official and non-official members to be selected from cross-sections of society based on their long standing experience of work on women issues and technical expertise in the subject. The new Commission has been notified. The Commission is mandated with the following functions: -

- (i) Examine the policy, programs, projects and other measures taken by Government, for women development and gender equality, to assess implementation and make suitable recommendations to the concerned authorities, where considered necessary for effective impact;
- (ii) Review all provincial laws, rules and regulations affecting the status and rights of women and suggest repeal, amendments or new legislations essential to eliminate discrimination, safeguard and promote the interests of women and achieve gender equality in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 and obligations under International Covenants and commitments;
- (iii) Monitor the mechanism and institutional procedures for redress of violation of women’s rights, individual grievances and facilities for social care, and undertake initiative for better management and efficient provision of justice and social services through the concerned forums and authorities.
- (iv) Examine and review policies/programs and plans of each department to ensure that they address gender concerns adequately.
- (v) Provide guidelines to a District Committee.
- (vi) Perform any other function which may be assigned to it by the Government.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Key achievements of the Commission since inception are as follow: -

- (a) Provision of the technical feedback to the preparation of Provincial Legislation “Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Elimination of Custom of Ghag Act, 2013”.
- (b) Preparation and recommendation of legislation draft on “Prevention of Domestic Violence”.

- (c) Preparation of draft legislation for eliminating the act of acid throwing titled “Provincial Legislation on Curbing Acid and Burn Practices”.
- (d) Women development became a Provincial subject after the 18th Constitutional amendment. In 2012, the Commission took the initiative to formulate a policy i.e. “Policy Framework for the Development and Empowerment of Women” which was approved by the Provincial Government in March, 2015.

6. Model Institute for State Children (Zamung Kor) Peshawar:

The Provincial Government has taken initiative for establishment of Model Institute for State Children (Zamung Kor)” at Nasapa Payan, Peshawar as per provisions of the Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010. For this purpose an ADP scheme with the nomenclature “150448-Establishment of Model Institute for State Children (Zamung Kor) at Nasapa Payan, Peshawar” was included in the ADP for 2015-16 at an initial cost of Rs. 150.000 Million, which was later on revised to Rs. 430.079 Million for three years. An amount of Rs. 50.00 Million was allocated for 2015-16, out of which expenditure of Rs. 25.152 Million has been incurred till 30th June, 2016.

An amendment in Section-12 of the Child Protection & Welfare Act, 2010 was made to make the Model Institute for State Children an autonomous and independent Institution to be run by an Independent Institute Management Committee (IMC) having all the financial and administrative powers.

In light of the amendments in the Act, the Rules for Institute Management Committee were drafted and incorporated in the Child Protection & Welfare Rules, 2016. Rule-32 to 37 of the said Rules deal with the Institute Management Committee. These Rules have been notified with the approval of the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In accordance with the Rule 32(2) of the Rules ibid, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has notified an Institute Management Committee of Model Institute for State Children (Zamung Kor). Grant-in-Aid amounting to Rs. 400.00 Million has been approved by the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on a summary moved by the Department.

4.7. Initiatives taken in collaboration with NGO/INGO's:

- a) Social Welfare Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has initiated a **Toll Free Helpline** with the name of BOLO AOR BADLO (stands for Speak and Change) to curb Gender Based violence with women folk in the male dominant society of the Province.

- b) Social Welfare Department with collaboration of Police Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and an International NGO for helping out Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and 03 nos. of women desks have been established in three main Police Stations of Peshawar i.e. (Police Station Gulbahar, Police Station Faqirabad Police Station University Town).
 - i. These desks make it easier for women to lodge complaints, receive police support and have their issues addressed in a fair and timely manner where up to date, more than 900 of Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors have been facilitated in free Psycho-Social support and mediated their domestic problems by the help of Police and District Administration in the Peshawar city.
 - ii. Each women Desk has been facilitated by 02 nos. of psychologist for counseling as well as conflict resolution on domestic violence.
 - iii. Ladies Police Constables has been trained to meet and prevent Gender Based Violence GBV.

4.8. Social Welfare & women Empowerment department has established more than 125 *Industrial Training Center* for the economic uplifting of marginalized women and girls in the rural areas of the Province.

- i. The total direct beneficiaries are **6649** females.
- ii. 125 need based Industrial Training Centers are also being made functional with funds allocated in ADP 2015-16.

4.9. Besides this, Social Welfare Department has established one School for Deaf and Dumb females in District Peshawar while two in District Mardan & Kohat are near completion under the Special Education program for girls.

- 4.10. The **Transport and Mass Transit Department** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken initiative to give females relief in transportation, front seats and front compartments in buses and minibuses on urban routes and other intercity and intercity routes. Approximately 4600 females (including working women, students, doctors, nurses, teachers and housewives) daily commute on intercity and intercity routes.
- 4.11. The **Agriculture and Livestock Department** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has initiated Poverty Alleviation through Improved Rural Poultry Production in Mardan at cost of Rs. 42.11 million which directly benefited **3200 females** of the poor families who do not have economic opportunities.
- 4.12. Another program has also been started for the establishment of Livestock Farmers field training at the cost of Rs. 0.637 million from in which **188 female** directly benefited in 6 training schools.
- 4.13. Similarly, Rural Poultry and Livestock Management training benefited **180 females** in District Peshawar.
- 4.14. The Livestock Department has also initiated Female Veterinary Assistant Training Course of Two Years during the reporting period of CEDAW under which **70 female** officers were trained for the community service delivery.
- 4.15. The **Home and Tribal Affairs Department** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has complied with the Articles of the CEDAW. The detail of reported cases of Gender Based Violence are as under: -

No. of cases reported against child marriage	No. of cases reported against forced marriage	No. of cases reported against stove burning	No. of cases reported against the polygamy and marriage to Quran	No. of cases reported against honor killing
10	7	2	nil	87

Source: Home & Tribal Affairs Department

- 4.16. The **Administration Department** allotted more than **150 Residential Accommodations to the Regular Employed Females who are working on the government regular posts.**

- i. Three 03 flats declared as bachelor hostels where 12 female officers have been accommodated and facilitated.
- ii. One complete block consisting of six 06 flats reserved for the allotment of females officers.
- iii. The transport facility for pick and drop for females has been provided to facilitate them in service.

4.17. The Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department is implementing the Local Government Act 2013 which gives the opportunity to women to participate in the elections at the local level. According to this Act more than **7342 women** have been included in the Local Government Setup at the gross root level.

4.18. Areas of work by organizations registered with the Provincial Government.

Non-Governmental & Civil Society Organizations have made a great contribution towards women welfare and elimination of discrimination against women through their activities.

4.19.1. **Strengthening democracy through women political participation:**

With the aim to promote women political empowerment and their mainstreaming. Training of women on importance of democratic process, their roles and responsibilities as voter and candidate is one of the most important aspect of the devolution of power. This has increased the level of understanding amongst the women of rural areas resulting in increased participation of women in the Local Government electoral process.

4.19.2. **Ending Violence against Women:**

- i. More than 200 sessions on gender based violence especially sexual harassment have been conducted.
- ii. Free legal and psychological support is provided to the victims of gender based violence.
- iii. Awareness raising Programmes on Gender Based violence and Rights of Women.

- iv. Trainings for Shelter Homes Staff has been conducted.
- v. Trainings of members of Inquiry Committees on the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010.
- vi. Trainings of Trainers (ToT) conducted regarding Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010.
- v. Trainings on Gender Equality.
- vi. Trainings on Gender Sensitive Budgeting
- vii. Mapping of services has been done on the organizations working on Violence against women.

4.19.3 **Establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Working Women Union:**

- i. The first ever Khyber Pakhtunkhwa working women union has established.
- ii. Under this platform training for the working women especially home based, domestic and factory workers on their basic rights, labour laws, health and safety, unionization etc. has been conducted.
- iii. This plat form serves as a place for the solution of problem of all working women in unity.
- iv. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Working Women Union is in the process of registering small women unions and women committees

v. **Training the Women Home Based Workers:**

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Working Women Union trained home based workers of Village Phandu, Village Chamkani and Peshawar and other areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These women were trained on importance of unionization and basic labour and constitutional rights.

4.19.4. Economic Empowerment through Skill Development:

- i. Most of the organizations are running Vocational Training Centre.
- ii. There are many Display Centres run by organizations across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- iii. Exhibitions of products of Home Based Workers to provide market place.

- 4.20. Detail of year-wise grants released by provincial government to VSWAs/ NGOs working on women welfare activities for the last three (03) years 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15.

S. No.	Year	Grant released to VSWAs/NGOs	Total number of VSWAs/NGOs which have received grants
1	2012-2013	53,30,000	79 NGOs/VSWAs
2	2013-2014	60,81,000	165 NGOs/VSWAs
3	2014-2015	66,25,000	102 NGOs/VSWAs
4	2015-2016	Not yet released	Open Target

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Article 5

Elimination of Stereotypes

State parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women. With a view to achieving the elimination of pre-judices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotypes roles for men and women;*
- b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children. It being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.*

- 5.1. The old concept of women as being economically dependent is being gradually replaced with those of contributors. This fact has further highlighted the centrality of women in families and acknowledges the significance of women's role in the society.
- 5.2. Changes in social and economic trends such as those of rising unemployment and loss in purchasing power are impelling more women into the workforce and resulting in higher visibility of working women both in urban and rural areas.
- 5.3. In school curricula revisions are being made to portray girls and women in new roles and to convey that women are entering into non-traditional professions in increasing numbers. These efforts are making role models of girls in school.
- 5.4. More women are achieving public prominence and thereby both challenging stereotypical notions of women's capacities and abilities and providing role models to women. Some of examples are as under: -

- i. Dr. Meher Taj Roghani has been selected as a first deputy speaker Provincial Assembly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - ii. Ms. Rafia Qasim Baig, a young woman is defying stereotypes by training to become the country's first ever female member of the Bomb Disposal Unit (BDU).
 - iii. 28-year-old Gulalai Ismail, from Peshawar, was conferred the award for her initiative 'Aware Girls.
 - iv. Shawana Shah, a 23-year-old girl from Peshawar, has won the Mohammad Ali Humanitarian Award 2016. She is the youngest and the only Asian to have won this award.
- 5.5 Radio programs in Peshawar and Mardan have regularly been broadcasting programs on women rights on weekly basis to raise public awareness similarly, public service announcement education, health etc. are also being regularly broadcast twice or thrice a day.

Article 6

Trafficking in Women and Girls

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

- a) Article 37 (g) of the Constitution enjoins the state to prevent prostitution...” Article 11 (2) states “All forms of forced labor and traffic in human beings are prohibited.”

- b) Pakistan was on the Top in the list of States with Trafficking in Persons (TIP). Social Welfare Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has not received any such reported case. Only one case was referred by the Political Agent Office Kurram Agency to the Women Crisis Center Peshawar in 2015 of namely Mst: Shazia which was identified as the Cross border marriage in Afghanistan. But in reality, the case was not of trafficking.

- c) The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Social Welfare Department is running Shelter Homes at district Peshawar, Mardan, Abbottabad & Swat, (Mansehra and Haripur are now being made functional). If required, these Shelter Homes can be used for providing shelter to women/girls rescued from being trafficked.

The Shelter Homes of Social Welfare Department are being run as per Government Policy designed to provide shelter and protection to women in distress.

- d) There are check posts of Law Enforcement Agencies including FIA, Police Department etc, at all airports and other entry and exit points to check valid travel documents of any person entering or leaving the country. Additionally, NADRA is conducting the screening exercise to block illegal National Identity Cards.

- e) A database of all adult citizens of Pakistan has been completed by NADRA. NADRA is issuing computerized National Identity Cards to all the bonafide citizens of Pakistan. Illegal immigrants, including persons who have been trafficked into Pakistan will not be able to get NIC and thus be automatically identified. Victims of trafficking are then assisted in returning to their countries of origin.

- f) Check posts have been established in border areas to curb unlawful entry into Country/Province.

- g) It is worth narrating that the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women has prepared the Internal Women Trafficking Bill to be placed before the Provincial Assembly.

Article 7

Elimination of discrimination in political and public life:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- 7.1 Women as citizen of Pakistan have the same Constitutional right to stand for Election to all publicly elected offices and to exercise their right to vote in all elections and public referenda.
- 7.2. More women than ever before are participating in political life either due to affirmative action (i.e. reservation of seats) or due to the efforts by political parties to attract women as workers and candidates.
- 7.3. In year 2013 and 2014 women continue to hold 60 seats in the National Assembly out of a total of 342 despite comprising half the population.
- 7.4. There are Twenty Two (22) female legislators in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly.
- 7.6. For the first time in history, a female Member of Parliament has been elected as Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- 7.7. Many women Councilors have been elected to various tiers of the Local Government system currently in place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Many are now significant actors in Local Government.

7.7.1 Table showing District wise female reserved seats are as

District	General	Women	Peasants/ Workers	Minorities	Youth	Total
Peshawar	92	31	5	5	5	138
Haripur	45	15	3	3	3	69
Nowshera	47	16	3	3	3	72
Charsadda	49	17	3	3	3	75
Swabi	56	19	3	3	3	84
Mardan	75	25	4	4	4	112
Kohat	32	11	2	2	2	49
Karak	21	7	2	2	2	34
Hangu	19	7	1	1	1	29

District	General	Women	Peasants/ Workers	Minorities	Youth	Total
Bannu	49	17	3	3	3	75
Lakki Marwat	33	11	2	2	2	50
DI Khan	49	16	3	3	3	74
Tank	16	6	1	1	1	25
Abbottabad	51	17	3	3	3	77
Mansehra	59	20	3	3	3	88
Battagram	20	7	1	1	1	30
Swat	67	22	4	4	4	101
Buner	29	9	2	2	2	44
Shangla	28	10	2	2	2	44
Chitral	24	8	2	2	2	38
Dir-Upper	31	10	2	2	2	47
Malakand	28	10	2	2	2	44
Kohistan	39	13	2	2	2	58
Dir-Lower	41	13	2	2	2	60
Torghar	15	5	1	1	1	23
Total	1000	342	61	61	61	1540

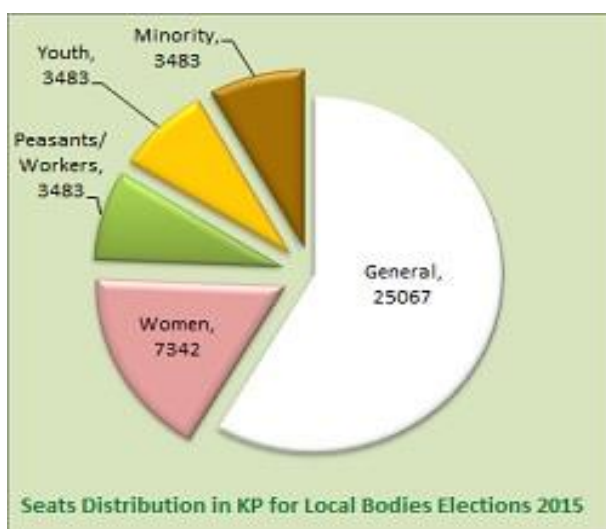
7.7.2 Table showing Tehsil wise women reserved seats:

District	General	Women	Peasant /workers	Minorities	Youth	Total
Peshawar	92	31	5	5	5	138
Charsadda	25	9	2	2	2	40
Tangi	12	4	1	1	1	19
Shabqadar	12	4	1	1	1	19
Nowshera	32	11	2	2	2	49
Pabbi	15	5	1	1	1	23
Kohat	25	9	2	2	2	40
Lachi	7	3	1	1	1	13
Karak	9	3	1	1	1	15
Banda Daud Shah	5	1	1	1	1	9
Takht-e-Nusrati	7	3	1	1	1	13
Hangu	10	4	1	1	1	17
Thall	9	3	1	1	1	15
Bannu	43	15	3	3	3	67
Domel	6	2	1	1	1	11
Lakki Marwat	24	8	2	2	2	38
Sari Naurang	9	3	1	1	1	15
D.I Khan	21	7	2	2	2	34
PaharPur	11	4	1	1	1	18
Parwah	7	3	1	1	1	13
Kulachi	5	1	1	1	1	9
Daraban (Kala)	5	1	1	1	1	9
Tank	16	6	1	1	1	25
Mardan	46	16	3	3	3	71
Takht Bhai	17	6	1	1	1	26
Katlang	12	4	1	1	1	19

District	General	Women	Peasant /workers	Minorities	Youth	Total
Swabi	14	5	1	1	1	22
Lahor	11	4	1	1	1	18
Topi	11	4	1	1	1	18
Razzar	20	7	1	1	1	30
Abbottabad	35	12	2	2	2	53
Havailian	16	6	1	1	1	25
Haripur	37	13	2	2	2	56
Ghazi	8	3	1	1	1	14
Mansehra	36	12	2	2	2	54
Ogi	11	4	1	1	1	18
Ballakot	12	4	1	1	1	19
Judbah	7	3	1	1	1	13
Hassanzai	8	3	1	1	1	14
Battagram	12	4	1	1	1	19
Allai	8	3	1	1	1	14
Palas	13	5	1	1	1	21
Dassu	11	4	1	1	1	18
Pattan	10	4	1	1	1	17
Kandia	5	1	1	1	1	9
Babuzai	17	6	1	1	1	26
Matta Shamozi	13	5	1	1	1	21

Source: Local Government & Rural Development Department

Besides the above, Two Seats reserved for Women in each Village Council at the grassroots level. A total of 7342 women have been elected as a result of Local Govt Election 2015.



Source: Local Government & Rural Development Department

7.8. Women are actively participating in activities of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other such associations. In fact, women are now playing a prominent role in the NGO Sector, and are heading various Organizations which are working actively for Social and Political rights of Women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Article 8

Representation Abroad:

State parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men, and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organization.

Women and men are equally entitled to represent Pakistan abroad.

Article 9

Nationality:

States parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.

- a) The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees the same right of citizenship to women. Women have the right to acquire change or retain their nationality being Pakistani. Marriage to a non-Pakistani citizen neither affects a woman's nationality nor requires her to adopt the citizenship of her non-Pakistani husband. The children of a Pakistani woman married to a non-Pakistani are citizens of Pakistan.

- b) The matter of marriage with Afghani man by a Pakistani woman is under consideration and subjudice in the court of law that is to be decided as per the universal law and human rights conventions including CEDAW.

Article 10

Equal Rights to all aspects of Education

State parties shall take all appropriate measure to eliminate discrimination against women in ordered to ensure them equal rights with men in the field of education and particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women.

10.1 Constitutional Provision:

Article 37, clauses b and c - state “The State shall (b) remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period, make technical and professional education generally available and higher education accessible to all on the basis of merit.” These provisions are non-discriminatory. According to Article 34, “Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life,” these can be interpreted as favoring girls and women.

10.2. The Education Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is responsible for primary, Secondary & Higher Secondary schools in the province. The department is running 27506 schools in the province out of which 27261 are functional and 125 are temporary closed. Out of the functional schools 39% are female schools.

10.3. The Education department has already established *Education Sector Reform Unit* (ESRU) in the Province which has brought numerous reforms for attracting female teachers to be part of Education Department as well as to increase the enrollment ratio of female students in out-reached areas.

The main achievements of the unit are as follows: -

- i. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remains on top as it spends 24.43 percent of the total budget on education followed by Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan respectively.

Province	Public Sector spending (As a % of Total Budget)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24.43%
Sindh	23.3%
Balochistan	15.6%
Punjab	21%

Source: Elementary & Secondary Education Department

- ii. The total budget for E&SE for the financial year 2014-15 was Rs. 96,312.54 million (Current budget was Rs. 75,025.96 million and developmental budget was Rs. 21,286.58 million). For the financial year 2015-16, Rs. 104,252.5 million are allocated for the E&SE.

Expenditure	Budget Estimated 2014-15	Revised Budget 2014-15	Budget Estimated 2015-16	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Current	70,684.44	75,025.96	88,274	20%
Salary	65,770.67	67,079.18	79,974	18%
Non-Salary	7,931.767	7,946.78	8,300	4%
Developmental	1,9926.58	21,286.58	15,978.45	-25%
Total	93,611.02	96,312.54	10,452.5	10%

Source: Elementary & Secondary Education Department

- iii. The total budget for Higher Education for the financial year 2014-15 was Rs. 11,964.237 million (Current budget was Rs. 6,002.28 million and developmental budget was Rs. 5,961.957 million). For the financial year 2015-16, Rs. 15,468.213 million were allocated for the Higher Education.

Expenditure	Budget Estimated 2014-15	Revised Budget 2014-15	Budget Estimated 2015-16	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Current	7,044.880	6,002.28	9,268.213	37%
Salary	6,351.544	5,093.695	8,311.068	38%
Non-Salary	693.336	908.585	957.145	29%
Developmental	6,180	5,961.957	6,200	0.3%
Total	13,224.88	11,964.237	15,468.213	19%

Source: Higher Education Department

IMPORTANT INITIATIVES:

- i. Establishment of 150 new primary schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, out of which 100 will be for girls.
- ii. Establishment of 70 new girls and 30 boys' secondary schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- iii. Upgradation of 50 girl's middle schools to secondary schools and 50 girls high schools to higher secondary schools.
- iv. Establishment of IT labs in 500 schools.
- v. Elementary and Secondary Education Department has introduced an innovative Teacher Incentive Programme to award the best performing teachers of high and higher secondary schools of the province. This

incentive is likely to encourage teachers, impacting learning outcomes as well as retention of children in public sector schools. From the fiscal year 2015-16, the best performing head-teachers and teachers of government schools will receive Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively as an award for exceptional performance.

- vi. The EEF operates free Girls Community Schools (GCS), which serve out-of-school children from families that are not able or willing to send their daughters to unfamiliar, distant government schools. GCS are located within the community, in donated rooms, and source teachers from the respected members of the local community. GCS follow the primary school curriculum, and the government provides free textbooks, teaching resources, and teachers' salaries. Graduates receive primary school certificates for admission to middle schools. In the fiscal year 2014-15, the EEF had set a target of establishing an additional 1000 GCS spread across the province.
- vii. Provision of 100 percent universal education is the prime objective of government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During fiscal year 2014-15, the department launched an enrolment campaign to encourage the maximum number of out-of-school children to become enrolled in schools during April 2015 (beginning of new academic year). The E&SED, with the technical support of development partners, developed a comprehensive strategy and action plan. The strategy envisioned the role of politicians, civil society, religious scholars and the community in the enrollment drive.
- viii. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government has allocated Rs. 1,100 million in the fiscal year 2014-15 for the Girls Stipends Programme to incentivize the enrollment and retention of girls at secondary school level. The amount of stipend is Rs. 200 each month. In fiscal year 2014-15, a total of 442,030 girls students were awarded stipends, which resulted in increased enrolment of 2 percent. In fiscal year 2015-16, stipend was provided to 465,000 girls students with an allocation of Rs. 1200 million.
- ix. The department also planned to 'upgrade' or 'standardize' the higher secondary schools across the province into 'Model Schools'. The standardization process of higher secondary schools comprises of the provision of mission facilities such as; repairs to the school buildings; construction of science and IT labs; examination halls, additional rooms and provision of furniture; and the enhancement of teachers' capacity

through capacity building-building trainings for the subject of English and mathematics. Funds upto Rs. 4.6 billion have been earmarked for this purpose.

- x. The E&SED has established 500 ECCE Centers in primary schools of five districts.
- xi. The E&SED has operationalized 170 IT-laboratories; this includes the purchase of computers, followed by the recruitment of specialized teachers via National Testing Service (NTS).
- xii. Three thousands girls' students have been provided scholarship in order to promote girls education in the remote Torghar and Kohistan districts.
- xiii. Free textbooks worth Rs. 02.05 billion have been provided to 5,415,662 male and female students.
- xiv. Stoori Da Pakhtunkhwa Scholarships have been provided to 1,226 students of Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC).
- xv. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has implemented an initiative for the provision of financial grant awards to girls students on merit basis in the districts of Kohistan and Torghar, with an objective to encourage out-of-school children to continue education.
- xvi. Policy regarding special incentives to female teachers in disadvantaged districts approved (Kohistan, Shangla, Battagram, Tank, Dir Upper and Buner) and notified.
- xvii. Scheme of Stipends to girls students in grades 6-10 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa implemented through Post Office & EDOs.
- xviii. Admission Policy for Associate Degree in Education (ADE) leading to B.Ed (Hons.) Elementary for teachers male and female at Regional Institutes of Teacher Education (RITEs).
- xix. Liaison with the Development Partners regarding the reforms activities both for male and female staff and students
- xx. The process of admission to 90 poor/intelligent students (boys and girls) in 7th class in centers of excellence in the province.
- xxi. Constitution of Governing Bodies in High/Higher Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.
- xxii. Constitution & Functioning of Parents Teachers Council (PTCs) for boys and girls students.

Breakup for Government School of various levels with percentage

EDUCATION STATISTICS

Sector	2013-14 (Baseline)			2014-15			2015-16		%age of Girls
	Boys	Girls	%age of Girls	Boys	Girls	%age of Girls	Boys	Girls	
Primary School									
Primary Schools	14670	8222	35.92	14357	8360	36.80	13637	8598	38.67
Students Enrolled	1647946	1364647	45.30	1647878	1355963	45.14	1652923	1384682	45.58
Teachers	45366	26012	36.44	45525	26585	36.87	44869	26007	36.69
Secondary School									
Secondary Schools	2873	1719	37.43	2867	1752	37.93	2918	1889	39.30
students Enrolled	696911	407485	36.90	708106	415831	37.00	706610	424414	37.52
Teachers	26167	12445	32.23	27867	13787	33.10	28840	14553	33.54
Higher Education									
Institutions	109	62	36.26	112	77	40.74	114	77	40.31
Students Enrolled	97199	56819	36.89	98116	57011	36.75	97765	59278	37.75
Teachers	3544	1967	35.69	3812	2069	35.18	4043	2295	36.21

Source: Higher Education Department

Breakup for Non Govt./Public Sector School of various levels

S. No	Non Govt School/public sector for females	Primary	Middle	High	Higher
1.	283	1981	2316	1805	641

Source: Elementary & Secondary Education Department

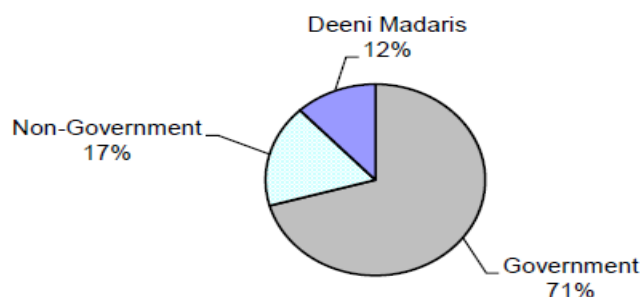
Breakup of Schools in Urban and Rural Areas

S.No	Urban based for both genders	Rural based for both genders
1	1210	20832

Source: Elementary & Secondary Education Department

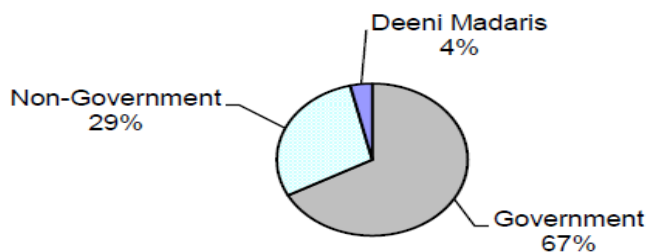
Number of Institutions of All Types in 2015-16

All Level Institutions	Male	Female	Co-Education	Total	Percentage
Government	16860 61%	10646 39%	0	27506	71%
Non-Government	449 7%	283 4%	6011 89%	6743	17%
Deeni Madaris	3795 81%	885 19%	0	4680	12%
Total	21104 54%	11814 30%	6011 15%	38929	100%



Number of Students in All Types of Institutions in 2015-16

All Level Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Government	2392340 57%	1827449 43%	4219789	67%
Non-Government	1258997 69%	565787 31%	1824784	29%
Deeni Madaris	194234 84%	37919 16%	232153	4%
Total	3845571 61%	2431155 39%	6276726	100%



Source: Elementary & Secondary Education Department

10.4. The **Population Welfare Department** provides Technical Education to the females in 3 Regional Training Institutes and one RHS-Training Center, LRH Peshawar. These training institutes are fully graded. Gender and Development is part of the curriculum. Moreover, the instructors at the training institutes are regularly trained whenever a new skill or method of FP/FP counseling is introduced. It is mandatory for the Principals of the training institutes to be female doctors. An incentive in the form of honorarium of Rs. 6000/- per month is given to each student of family welfare worker basic course of 02 years at the RTIs. Total annual allocation of budget for 03 RTIs is Rs. 69014000/-. The RTIs train human resource for provision of Reproductive Health Services including Family Planning. The graduates of these institutes are employed by PWD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as FWWs in BPS-09.

Gender Disaggregated Data	Gender specific facet of educational facilities
Number of Women in Vocational Training Institute	Number of Women Principals at all levels
90 students per year	03

10.5. **Auqaf, Hajj, Religious & Minority Affairs Department:**

Sr#	Brief Description of the Initiative	Cost		No. of Beneficiaries		Remarks
		Local	Foreign	Total	Female	
2012-13						
1	Welfare Package for Minorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	0	810	423	Funds were distributed amongst the minority community as Financial Aid, Medical Assistance & Marriage grant.
Total		5	0	810	423	
2013-14						
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Scholarship for Minority Students	2	0	101	32	Scholarships were awarded in various discipline to the college and universities students of minorities.
Total		2	0	101	32	
2014-15						
1.	Welfare Package for Minorities in Khyber	4	0	307	91	Funds were distributed amongst the minority community as Financial Aid, Medical Assistance

Sr#	Brief Description of the Initiative	Cost		No. of Beneficiaries		Remarks
		Local	Foreign	Total	Female	
						and Marriage Grant.
2.	Skill Enhancement Scheme for Minorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6,705	0	310	224	Training in various skills was imparted to youth of Minority Community at district Nowshera, Mardan and Battagram.
3.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Scholarship for Minority Students	5	0	33	11	Scholarships were awarded in various disciplines to the colleges and universities students of minorities.
4.	Scholarships Programme for Muslim Students in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	0	289	29	Scholarships were awarded in various discipline to the students of Deeni Madaris, Colleges and University.
Total		25,705	0	939	355	
2015-16						
1.	Skill Enhancement Scheme for Minorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.8	0	500	292	
2.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Scholarship for Minority Students	10	0	343	162	Training in various skills was imparted to youth of Minority Community at District Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Buner and Swat.
3.	Scholarships Programme for Madaris Students in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	0	428	178	Scholarships were awarded in various disciplines to the college and universities students of minorities.
4.	Text books & Uniforms for Students of Minority Educational Institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20	0	4193	1757	Grants were distributed among the students of minority institute for the purchase of textbooks & uniforms.
5.	Welfare Package for Minorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	0	4420	2413	Funds were distributed amongst the minority community as Financial Aid, Medical Assistance & Marriage Grant.
Total		58.8	0	9884	4802	
Grand Total		91.505	0	11734	5612	

Source: Auqaf, Hajj, Religious & Minority Affairs Department

Article 11

Employment

States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- 11.1. Both the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 and a number of employment-specific laws (Civil Servants Acts and Rules Regulations) secured the rights of women as identified in Article 11 of the CEDAW Convention.
- 11.2 The **10% quota** reserved for female is being observed in all the government departments.
- 11.3 The latest statistics shows that the total labor force has decreased from 6.58 million in 2010-11 to 6.45 million in 2013-14. On the other, side the number of employed labor force decreased from 6.05 million to 5.91 million during this period. This means that all the decreased force could not be adjusted in employment sector and therefore unemployed people increased from 0.53 million to 0.54 million during the same period. The details of labor force and employment status is presented in the following table: -

Labor Force Employed and Unemployed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Million)			
Years	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
Labor Force	6.58	6.72	6.45
Employed	6.05	6.14	5.91
Unemployed	0.53	0.58	0.54

Crude and Refined Participation Rate (%) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa							
Indicators	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	Indicators	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)				Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa				Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
Total	26.4%	25.7%	25%	Total	38.1%	36.9%	36.5%
Male	42.5%	41.2%	40.5%	Male	62.6%	60.2%	60.1%
Female	10.4%	10.1%	9.8%	Female	14.7%	14.2%	14%
Augmented				Augmented			
Total	37%	34.4%	35%	Total	53.4%	49.4%	51%
Female	31.3%	27.4%	29.5%	Female	44.3%	38.6%	42.2%
Rural				Rural			
Total	26.5%	25.5%	24.8%	Total	38.6%	37.1%	36.6%
Male	42%	40.3%	39.4%	Male	62.7%	60%	59.4%
Female	11.1%	10.8%	10.6%	Female	15.9%	15.3%	15.3%
Augmented				Augmented			
Total	38.6%	35.6%	36.6%	Total	56.4%	51.8%	53.9%
Female	35.1%	30.7%	33.6%	Female	50.1%	43.7%	48.6%
Urban				Urban			
Total	26.2%	26.6%	25.9%	Total	36%	35.9%	36%
Male	44.9%	45.1%	45.1%	Male	62.5%	61%	62.9%
Female	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%	Female	8.8%	8.7%	8.4%
Augmented				Augmented			
Total	29%	28.5%	28%	Total	39.9%	38.5%	38.9%
Female	12.2%	10.5%	10.3%	Female	16.6%	14.1%	14.2%

Source: Pakistan Labor Force Survey 2013-14.

11.4. The economy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mostly agrarian with more than 80 percent of the rural population depending on agriculture for its survival. Agriculture has an important direct and indirect role in generating economic growth. The importance of this sector is manifold as it feeds people, provides raw material for industry and is the base of our foreign trade. The number of laborers engaged in Agriculture accounts for 37.20 percent of the total labor force in 2013-14. The total labor force working in the Agricultural sector has decreased from 37.95 percent in 2010-11 to 36.79 percent in 2012-13. Manufacturing employed only 10.18 percent of the labor force, where female employment was concentrated in agriculture; and community and personal services, with negligible female employment in other major service sectors such as wholesale and retail trade or transport, storage and communication.

Employment Shares by Sectors (%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa									
Major Sectors	2010-11			2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Agriculture/Forestry /Fishing	37.95%	30.41%	72.67%	36.79%	28.1%	76.79%	37.2%	28.27%	77.88%
Mining and Quarrying	0.48%	0.58%	0%	0.1%	0.11%	0.06%	0.17%	0.21%	0%
Manufacturing	10.24%	9.66%	12.91%	9.01%	9.27%	7.79%	10.18%	12.41%	9.01%
Construction	12.96%	15.73%	0.17%	12.42%	15.01%	0.45%	11.83%	14.35%	0.39%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.49%	0.6%	0%	0.97%	1.16%	0.11%	0.82%	1%	0%
Wholesale & Retail	14.41%	18.03%	1.01%	15.31%	18.46%	0.78%	14.88%	18.12%	0.11%
Transport, Storage & Communication	7.34%	8.91%	0.17%	9.49%	11.4%	0.5%	9.26%	11.2%	0.22%
Public Administration & Defense	3.51%	4.17%	0.45%	3.6%	4.33%	0.17%	2.76%	3.32%	0.22%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.07%	1.3%	0%	1.68%	1.96%	0.39%	1.48%	1.8%	0.05%
Community, Social and Personal Services	8.14%	7.54%	10.89%	8.43%	7.67%	11.88%	8.93%	8.51%	10.84%
Others Services Activities	2.46%	2.65%	1.57%	2.2%	2.46%	0.95%	2.5%	2.76%	1.33%

Source: Labor Force Survey 2013-14

11.5 The **Establishment and Administration Department** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been recruited total **37 Females** as Civil Officers at the Rank of **BPS-17** in Competitive Examinations for Provincial Management Services (PMS) from various parts/districts of the province as well also observed this quota at FATA level since 2013 to 2016.

11.6 The reserved quota observed as per the Civil Servant Rules 1973 and Promotions, Appointments and Transfers Rules 1989 of the Province.

11.7. The following is the breakup and detail in the table:

S. No	District/Agency	Total Candidates
1.	Peshawar	9
2.	Charsadda	1
3.	Nowshera	1
4.	Mardan	6
5.	Swabi	1
6.	Haripur	1
7.	Abbottabad	-
8.	Mansehra	-
9.	Kohat	1
10.	Hangu	-
11.	Karak	-
12.	Bannu	5

S. No	District/Agency	Total Candidates
13.	Laki Marwat	3
14.	DI Khan	3
15.	Malakand	-
16.	Dir Lower	-
17.	Dir Upper	-
18.	Swat	2
19.	Shangla	-
20.	Chitral	1
21.	Kurram Agency	1
22.	FR Bannu	1
23.	FR Lakki	1
Grand Total		37

11.9 Similarly, The Social Welfare, Women Empowerment and Special Education Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been recruited more than **83 female** under the 10% reserved quotas well also **observed 2% disable quota** for the female in which the department recruited Needle Craft Instructors from Peshawar being disable females.

11.10. Social welfare Department also recruited **250 female Vocational Teachers in various Annual Development Programs (ADPs).**

11.11. Family Planning Services for female are provided by female doctors and female paramedics only by the Population Welfare Department.

Percentage of women in labor force = 60%

Number of women in labor force by age group:

15 – 24 years = 04

25 – 44 years = 1475

45 and above years = 308

11.12 Family Health Homes have been established by the Population Welfare Department wherein unemployed graduates of RTI are facilitated to provide FP Services from her home to the community.

11.13 Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperative Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

(Rs. In Million)

Sr#	Brief Description of the Initiative	Cost		Number of Beneficiaries		Remarks
		Local	Foreign	Total	Female	
a. Directorate General (Extension), Livestock and Dairy Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar						
1.	<p>Poverty Alleviation through Improved Rural Poultry Production in Mardan</p> <p>The main thrust of the project is to reduce poverty in the Province through gender mainstreaming by involving poor women in backyard poultry production. Historically, poverty reduction has been largely a result of economic growth. The Industrial revolution led to high economic growth and eliminated mass poverty in what is now considered the developed world. In 1820, 75% of humanity lived on less than a dollar a day, while in 2001, only about 20% did. Amongst the many alternatives to alleviate poverty, poultry units in aid and gender mainstreaming have proved very effective in developing livelihoods at house hold level and empowering women to participate equally in the development process and income generation activities.</p>	42.11	Nil	3200	3200	
2.	<p>Establishment of Livestock Farmers Field Schools (LFFS) in collaboration with FAO</p>	0.637	Nil	223 (7 Schools)	188 (6 Schools)	
3.	<p>Female Veterinary Assistant course of Two Years by Animal Husbandry In-Service Training Institute (AHITI)</p> <p>Female Veterinary Assistants (FVAs) course of two years duration is started in AHITI with the financial</p>	2.581	Nil	70	70	

Sr#	Brief Description of the Initiative	Cost		Number of Beneficiaries		Remarks
		Local	Foreign	Total	Female	
	assistance of the Provincial Government. So far 70 female got FVA training and were employed in the L&DD Department.					
4.	<p>Rural Poultry and Livestock Management Training</p> <p>Female Veterinary Supervisors in District Peshawar organized the female community into an Organization, where they conducted trainings regarding Feeding, Breeding, Milk Processing, Animal Health and Poultry Management to the females in different villages.</p>					A total number of 360 volunteers trained amongst which 180 were female.
b. Directorate General (Research), Livestock and Dairy Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar						
1.	<p>i. Committee constituted having a female member.</p> <p>ii. 10% quota in service (officers) has been reserved for female.</p> <p>iii. 03 female officers employed under quota system.</p> <p>iv. Training received: (AHKNCRD), (NIBGE), (NARC)</p>					

Source: Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperative Department

Article 12

Health

1. **State Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services including those related to family planning.**

 2. **Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, State Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.**
- 12.1 Prejudices and discriminations .on the basis of race, religion and gender are is discouraged in Health sector at all levels. Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is providing equal opportunity to women in health sector and encourages females to compete against vacancies in all cadres. Females are provided full opportunity to contribute as skilled health professionals.
- a) Deployment of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) and Community Midwives (CMWs) at the grass root level and expansion and regularization of LHW Program through LHW Program and Employees Act 2014 are a few examples.
 - b) Number of trained post graduate nurses has been increased. Female physiotherapists are offered Master degrees.
 - c) Apart from a full-fledged Girls Medical college there are multiple nursing and LHVs schools. Besides, admission in medical institutions is not gender based and on open merit. During recent years, females have surpassed the males as Govt encourage their participation as students and Health Workers.
 - d) In 2015, 1083 nurses were recruited not only to cover the deficiency of nurses in Health sector but to create job opportunities for females, thus contributing to provincial and national economic growth.

- e) Recently, in 2016, 875 more nurses have been recruited on adhoc basis.
- f) Moreover, 602 nurses have been appointed on recommendation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Service Commission.

12.2. Budget Allocation during last three years. (Rs. In millions)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
22.807	25.237	21.576

Source: Health Department

- 12.3 Health Department is focusing on Mother and Child health not only through mega projects like MNCH but also through, Lady Health Worker's program, Expanded Program of Immunization, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Control Program.
- 12.4 In addition, through District Conditional Grant Rs. 212 million were spent in D.I.Khan, Buner, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Nowshera and Haripur in up scaling phase to improve the mother and child specific indicators ante-natal care and immunization.
- 12.5 Various dedicated Projects and Programs for Mother and Child care have been initiated to enhance the coverage, integration of four vertical programs inter alia, Mother Neonatal & Child Health Program, Lady Health Workers Program, Expanded Program of Immunization and Provincial Nutrition Program is being extended in to one Integrated Health Project (IHP).
- 12.6. Separate Women & Children hospitals in Charsadda & Children hospitals in Mardan and Peshawar have been established.
- 12.7 Chief Ministers Special Health initiatives are continued to support mother and child health requirements through cash money encouraging the utilization of Health Care and thus improving health of the mother and child.
- 12.8 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Development Strategy (IDS 2014-2018) focuses on Maternal & child health through its third pillar, related with Progress in Social sectors including Health and education.
- 12.9 Minimum Health Services Deliver Package (MHSDP) is being implemented in 08 districts and will be extended to further 11 districts. In this package main

focus is on Maternal, New-born and Child health for which standards are set at Primary Health Care level to ensure that the poor health indicators are improved. We believe that healthy family is a sign of stable society.

- 12.10 Provincial Health & Nutrition Program (PHNP) is also being implemented to decrease malnutrition in women and children, hence to make them healthy and integral part of the society.
- 12.11 Immunization of pregnant women and children through EPI is also a major Program run to ensure prevention of deadly diseases in women and children.
- 12.12 Maternity benefits and the right of working women are fully observed in all Moreover the department is the key player to ensure maternity benefits in all other departments. It is in close nexus with labour and industrial departments.
- 12.13. MNCH/Reproductive Health Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken following steps for reduction of infants and under five mortalities.
- i. New-born strategy with the support of UNICEF pipeline.
 - ii. Establishment of 05 new-born units at District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ) of D.I.Khan, Swat, Malakand, Bannu, &Karak.
 - iii. Establishment and renovation of 02 new-born units DHQ Hospital Dir Upper and Chitral are in progress
 - iv. Deployment of 1440 CMWs. in whole Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in order to increase delivery by Skill Birth Attendants.
 - v. 42 Nos. ENC trainings conducted and 1008 Health Care Providers (HCPs) trained.
 - vi. 16 Nos. Training on use of Chlorhexidine conducted &480 HCPs trained.
 - vii. Further trainings of 750 CMWs are in progress.
 - viii. Formation of RH Core Group (All stake holders working on RH).
 - ix. Provincial and District Technical Committee.
 - x. Establishment of Adolescent counselling Centre at Khan with Collaboration of PWD.
 - xi. ASRH Services Protocol.
 - xii. Training of LHWs on HTSP.
 - xiii. Training of CMWs on FP Counselling.
 - xiv. Training of CMWs Tutors on refresher course at AKI
 - xv. IEC Material on Family planning

12.14 **Health Statistics:**

Number of medical centres (including BHUs) available to women (2013-2016).	1597
Number of medical staff available for women (2013-2016)	4417
Percentage of maternal death along with cause (2013-2016)	0.26 % (mainly due to the pregnancy related causes)
Maternal mortality rate (2013-2014) per 100,000	260
Infant mortality rate (2013-2014) per 1000	74
Life expectancy (Men, Women) (2013-2016)	66.44 years
Crude birth rate (2013-2016).	3.8 births per women
Crude death rate (Men, Women). (2013-2016)	6.4 deaths per 1000 population (2016)
Percentage of women receiving pre-natal care. (2013-2016)	60.5%
Number of live children by women. (2013-2016)	2.15 %
Rate of unmet contraception need. (2013-2016)	20%

Source: Health Department

12.4. MNCH, RH/FP Services along with medicines are given free of charge; except nominal charges for contraceptives. Population Policy has been developed by the Population Welfare Department with following objectives: -

Medium Term:

- Achieve universal access to safe and quality reproductive health/family planning services by 2020.
- Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate.
- Raise modern CPR from existing level of 20% (PDHS 2012-13) to 28% by 2020.
- Reduce unmet need for family planning from existing level of 26% (PDHS 2012-13) to 15% by 2020.

Long Term:

- Raise contraceptive prevalence rate from 28% in 2012-13 to 55% by 2032.
- Decrease total fertility rate from 3.9 in 2012-13 to 3.3 births per woman by 2020 and attain replacement level fertility (2.1 births per woman) by 2032.

- Reduce Annual Population Growth Rate from 2.2% in 2013 to 1.3% by 2032.
- Encourage increased investment for acceleration of female education and empowerment to facilitate attainment of population sector related objectives.

Unmet need for contraception is = 26%

Rate of prevalence of contraception by method = 28.1% (PDHS 2012-13)

%age distribution of currently married women age 15 – 29 by contraceptive method (PDHS 2012-13) is as under: -

Sr#	Year	Condoms (PCs)	Oral Pills (Cycles)			
		Condom	POP	COC	ECP	Total
1.	2013-14	16,331,239	31,834	917,051	1,326	950,211
2.	2014-15	11,226,025	194,324	492,872	974	688,170
3.	2015-15	11,034,768	68,421	592,668	4,581	665,670
	Total	38,592,032	294,579	2,002,591	6,881	2,304,051

Sr#	Year	IUD (IUD)			Injectable (Vials)		
		Copper-T-380A	Mutliload	Total	2-Month Inj	3-Month Inj	Total
1.	2013-14	195,684	23,340	219,024	631	440,794	441,425
2.	2014-15	202,037	1,811	203,848	3,205	435,413	438,618
3.	2015-15	176,242	513	176,755	0	398,435	398,435
	Total	573,963	25,664	599,627	3,836	1,274,642	1,278,478

Sr#	Year	Implant (PCs)			Contraceptives Surgery (Cases)			CYP	Users
		Impla non	Jadelle	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.	2013-14	0	0	0	16	4,397	4,413	1,086,790	548,128
2.	2014-15	213	122	335	23	3,923	3,946	975,349	460,714
3.	2015-15	350	402	752	9	3,590	3,599	1,095,768	422,345
	Total	563	524	1,087	48	11,910	11,958	3,157,907	1,431,187

Article 13

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) *The right to family benefits;*
- (b) *The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;*
- (c) *The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.*

13.1 Economic Rights

(a) Benazir Income Support Programme:

The Government of Pakistan launched the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) – the National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) – in July 2008, as the premier safety net institution in Pakistan. BISP originally came into being in the face of rapid food price inflation, which saw food, grain and fuel prices reaching a 30-year highest in 2008 and the global economic downturn in 2009 which further decreased the welfare of already vulnerable households. The Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), a targeted unconditional cash transfer program in Pakistan was implemented by focusing on poor women with an immediate objective of consumption smoothing and cushioning the negative effects of slow economic growth. According to World Bank (2015) social safety net programs help reduce the poverty gap by 15% around the world. In this backdrop, the programme was designed with the core objective of consumption smoothing for the poor families and providing them cushion against negative economic shocks which include global financial crisis, and rising food prices. Its long term objectives include meeting the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate extreme and chronic poverty and empowerment of women. The Programme established through an Act of Parliament, BISP works under the executive patronage of Prime Minister while the President of Pakistan being its Chief Patron.

To achieve the supplementary objective of women empowerment, BISP provides support exclusively through women. The beneficiaries belong to the most under-privileged, excluded, marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, living abject poverty. Economic deprivation, regardless of political affinity, racial identity, geographical location and religious beliefs, is the sole criterion for selection BISP beneficiaries.

Following are list of schemes under BISP: -

Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) Programme:

The Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) Programme, the core programme of BISP, was initiated in 2008. The short term objective of the programme was to cushion the adverse impacts of the food, fuel and financial crisis on the poor, but its broader objective is to meet the redistributive goals of the country by providing a minimum income support package to the chronically poor and those who are more likely to be affected negatively by future economic shocks.

Table: Area Wise Coverage under Poverty Scorecard Survey

Province	No. of Districts	HHs Covered (M)	Estimated Population (M)	Population Covered (M)	Population Covered (%)	Eligible Families (M)
Punjab	39	14.88	94.36	81.18	86.26	2.79
Sindh	27	6.60	38.92	34.29	88.11	2.68
KPK	24	3.64	26.93	21.30	79.09	1.40
Baluchistan	30	1.10	7.62	6.05	79.40	0.45
AJK	10	0.58	3.87	3.54	88.53	0.12
GB	7	0.15	1.27	1.13	89.44	0.05
FATA	7	0.40	3.69	3.06	82.95	0.21
Total	144	27.35	177.94	150.55	84.61	7.70

Source: BISPFA database

Budget Allocation for FYR 2015-16 = 102 Billion
Budget Allocation for FYR 2016-17 = 115 Billion
Beneficiaries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa = 1.2 Million

Initially the eligible families enrolled under BISP were paid an amount of Rs. 1000/ per month, without any conditions sanctioned on them. The present Government has expressed a strong resolve to reform the social protection mechanism in line with its manifesto. In the last 2 years, the government placed special emphasis on the expansion of BISP and improvement of its systems. BISP's annual disbursement rose from 16 billion in FY 2008-09 to Rs.96.65 billion in FY 2015-16. Since 2008, Rs. 412 billion has been disbursed to beneficiaries

(b) Zakat

Zakat is a compulsory levy imposed on wealthy and plays an important role in poverty alleviation. Zakat system in Pakistan was introduced through an Ordinance called Zakat and Usher Ordinance, 1980. Zakat aims to take surplus money or wealth from comparatively well-to-do members of the society and utilize to assist the needy, indigent, poor, orphans, widows, handicapped, and disabled. These poor segments of society are provided Zakat funds either directly through respective local Zakat Committees or indirectly through institutions i.e. educational, vocational, social institutions and hospitals etc.

According to details, in 2014-15 for the welfare of needy the disbursement of Zakat in the province of Punjab has been Rs. 2.548 billion, Sindh disbursed Rs. 1.053 billion, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa disbursed Rs. 614.12 million, Balochistan disbursed Rs. 227.08 million, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) disbursed Rs. 154.83 million, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) disbursed Rs. 117.53 million while Gilgit Baltistan (GB) disbursed Rs. 62.11 million.

Amount Received from Federal Government				
Sr. No.	Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Amount Received from Federal Government	507.892	520.989	614.126
	Guzara Allowance (Subsistence Allowance)	222.552	253.320	337.776
	Per Month	6,000	6,000	12,000
	Beneficiaries	37,092	42,220	28,148
2	Education Stipend (Academic)	66.767	25.339	28.148
	Per Month	9,000	8,000	10,000
	Beneficiaries	7,418	3,167	2,814

Amount Received from Federal Government				
Sr. No.	Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3	Education Stipend (MORA)	66.674	25.339	28.148
	Per Month	9,000	8,000	10,000
	Beneficiaries	18,044	3,167	2,814
4	Deeni Madaris	29.674	29.674	56.296
	Per Month	3,000	3,000	5,100
	Beneficiaries	9,891	9,891	11,038
5	Health District Level	22.254	22.254	45.038
	Per Month	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Beneficiaries	14,836	14,836	30,025
6	Jahaiz	29.700	29.700	67.556
	Per Month	10,000	10,000	15,000
	Beneficiaries	2,970	2,970	4,504
7	Provincial Level Hospital	82.500	82.500	44.000
	Per Month	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Beneficiaries	33,000	33,000	17,600
	Grand Total	520.124	468.126	606.962
	Total Beneficiaries	1,23,251	1,09,251	96,943

Source: Zakat & Ushr Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(c) Child Support Programme (CSP):

This programme was started with the objective of including poor people for sending their children to school and discouraging child labor. A family with one child of school going age is provided with cash support of Rs. 300 per month and a family with two or more children is provided Rs. 600 per month per child for sending their children to school.

(d) Employees Old Age Benefits Institutions (EOBI):

The minimum pension fund has been increased to Rs. 5,250 by the Employees Old Age Benefit Institution (EOBI). The pension fund has been increased by 46 percent, which means that originally the fund was Rs. 3,600 and now it has been increased to Rs. 5,250 per month. The increment will be effective from 1st April, 2015. Initially, the government had announced in the budget of 2014-15 that the EOBI pension fund will be increased to Rs. 6000. About 337,000 pensioners will benefit from this new increment. From these, 52 percent pensioners belong to Punjab followed by 31 percent in Sindh, 13 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 4 percent from Balochistan. The amount will be raised through special grant and would imply Rs. 6.67 billion on the exchequer.

- (e) During the reporting period an amount of **Rs. 15.609 Million** was allocated for **125** numbers of Industrial Training Centers (ITC's) vide which **6,649** numbers of female were imparted with vocational education (revenue side) as well as 125 ITCs are on ADP side in which 125 females vocational Instructors and 125 Aya (Maid) have been recruited by the Social Welfare Department.
- (f) A Skill Optimization Programme (SOPs) for Home Based Workers by Social Welfare.
- (g) Construction of Working Women Hostels in Peshawar and Mardan to provide safe residence to working females by the Social Welfare Department.
- (h) Social Welfare Department in collaboration with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority: (SMEDA) had run a program for women entrepreneur and home based workers to provide them market, training and guidance.
- (i) During Financial Year 2014-15 an amount of **Rs. 9,216,000/-** was distributed amongst **3,072 numbers** of students (Male and female) of Special Education Institutes of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- (j) Guzara Allowance & Marriage Assistance to the deserving females. Under The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Zakat & Ushr Act 2011.

Financial Assistance	No of Beneficiaries (Females)
Guzara (Subsistence) Allowance:	25,950
Health Care:	42,680
Marriage Assistance to Deserving Females	5,536

Source: Zakat & Ushr Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

13.2 Cultural Rights

- a) Exhibition for the products of home based manufactured by the female workers by Social Welfare & Culture Department.
- b) Cultural Shows & Exhibition by the Social Welfare & Culture Department.
- c) Celebration of International & National Women Days.

13.3 Social Rights:

According to Pakistan Penal Code Section 338, Article 6, 7, 9 relate to Right to Life & Security of the persons.

A scheme with the name of Gender Reform Action Plan *GRAP Phase-II* is providing legal aid to females in distress.

13.4 Legislative measures:

- a) Abortion is illegal in Pakistan.
- b) Section 338 of the Pakistan Penal code provides that "*Whoever causes a woman with child whose organs have not been formed, to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman or providing necessary treatment to her, is said to cause 'Isqat-i-Haml' is liable to a punishment of three years imprisonment if the abortion is performed by the woman's consent otherwise a maximum of ten years*".
- c) Section 338 Band C of the Pakistan Penal Code provides that "termination of a child whose limbs have been formed for any reason other than to save the life of the mother shall be liable to pay Diyat (blood money) and such person is also liable for a maximum of seven years imprisonment".
 - i. The law does not allow abortion on the basis of Fetal Defect.
 - ii. Whoever causes '*Isqat-i-Haml*' shall be liable to half of the Diyat if the child is born dead
 - iii. Full Diyat is liable if the child is born alive but dies as a result of any act of the offender and imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years as Ta'zir.
 - iv. If there is more than one child in the womb of the woman, the offender shall be liable to separate Diyat or Ta'zir, for each such child.
 - v. If as a result of '*Isqat-i-Haml*', any injury is caused to the woman or she dies, the offender shall also be liable to punishment for such injury or death.
 - vi. Abortion is only permitted in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the women or providing necessary treatment.

13.5 Initiatives taken for Welfare of Transgender Community:

An amount of Rs. 200 Million have been earmarked in the current year's ADP 2016-17 for vocational training, financial assistance and provision of psycho-social support and other health facilities to the Transgender. A Committee has also been constituted by the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under the Chairmanship of Advisor to Chief Minister for Information & Higher Education to look into the issues of Transgender. First meeting of the Committee was held on 13.12.2016 wherein following issues were discussed:

- Registration/Survey of Transgender.
- Provision of Health & HIV Aids Testing Facilities.
- Technical/Vocational Trainings.
- Formulation of a Policy for the Transgender.

Article 14

Rural Women:

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

14.1 Rural women play a significant role in their homes as well as in the national economy. They spend a great deal of time and energy in housework, working in the fields and looking after domestic animal. Many of these women are involved in making handicrafts and by selling they earn money for their family.

i. To provide them trainings on tailoring, embroidery, cooking, netting and beautician etc. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Social Welfare Department is running 125 Industrial Training Centers (ITC's) on regular side.

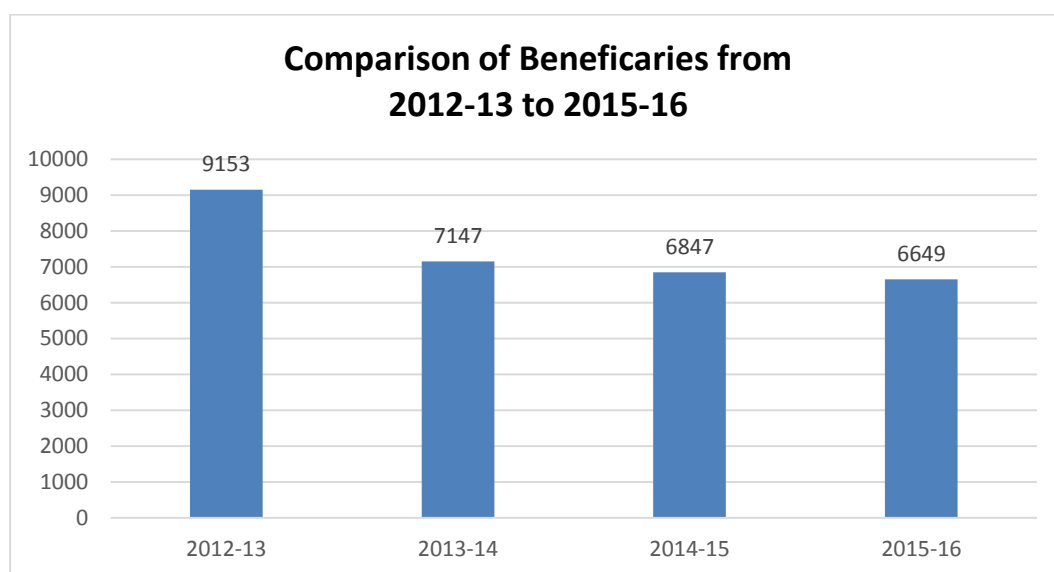
a. Each Industrial Training Center (ITC) has the capacity to accommodate **30 female** students. 99 no of which are ITC's are situated in rural areas.

b. Moreover, **125 ITC's** are now near to start under Annual Developmental Program (ADP) side in rural and urban areas.

Table:14.1.1 Comparison of Beneficiaries (ITC/VTC) from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Beneficiaries	9153	7147	6847	6649

Graph; 14.1.2 Comparison of Beneficiaries (ITC/VTC) from 2012-13 to 2015-16.



Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

Table: 14.1.3 Industrial Training Centers by Location

District name	Urban	Rural
Abbottabad	1	0
Bannu	2	9
Battagram	0	1
Bunner	0	3
Charsadda	0	10
Chitral	0	10
D.I.Khan	2	2
Dir bala	0	1
Dir payan	6	3
Hangu	1	1
Karak	1	3
Kohat	4	3
Kohistan	0	2
Lakki	2	2
Malakand	0	3
Mansehra	0	11
Mardan	6	5
Nowshera	0	8
Peshawar	0	9
Shangla	0	2
Swabi	1	5
Swat	0	4
Tank	0	2
Torghar	0	0
Total	26	99

Source: MIS Social Welfare Department

14.2 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act, 2013. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa realized the importance of rights of rural women and to provide them their Social & Political rights. And for implementation the government reserved seat in Union council, Tehsil council and village council as indicated in Chapter VI & VII of ACT

14.3 Poverty alleviating through Improve Rural Poultry Production in district Mardan.

Agriculture and livestock and cooperative department initiated a project to reduce poverty in the Province through Gender mainstreaming by involving poor women in backyard poultry production. Historically, poverty reduction has been largely a result of economic growth. Budget allocated Rs 42.11 million in which 3200 women has been benefited for poultry production.

14.4 Establishment of livestock former field school (LFFS) 13 Nos of LFFs school has been established with the cost of Rs.0.637 million, 188 female benefited from the programme.

14.5. Social Welfare & women Empowerment department established more than 125 *Industrial Training Center* for the uplifting of marginalized women and girls of the rural areas in the province.

- i. The total direct beneficiaries are **6649** females.
- ii. 125 need based Industrial Training centres are near to start
Under Annual Development Programme 2015-16

14.6. Besides this, Social Welfare Department has established one School for Deaf and Dumb females in District Peshawar while two in District Mardan & Kohat are near completion under the Special Education program for girls.

14.7. The ***Transport and Mass Transit Department*** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken initiative to give females relief in transportation, front seats and front compartments in buses and minibuses on urban routes and other intercity and intracity routes. Approximately 4600 females (including working women, students, doctors, nurses, teachers and housewives) daily commute on intercity and intracity routes.

- 14.8. The ***Agriculture and Livestock Department*** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been initiated Poverty Alleviation through Improved Rural Poultry Production in Mardan at a cost of Rs. 42.11 million which directly benefited **3200 females** of the poor families who do not have economic opportunities.
- 14.9. Another program was started for the establishment of Livestock Farmers field training at the cost of Rs. 0.637 millions in which **188 female** were directly benefited in 6 training schools.
- 14.10. Similarly, Rural Poultry and Livestock Management training benefited **180 females** in District Peshawar.
- 14.11. The Livestock Department has also initiated Female Veterinary Assistant Training Course of Two Years during the reporting period of CEDAW in **70 female** officers were trained for the community service delivery.

Article 15

Equality before the law:

1. **State party shall accord to women equally with men before the law.**
 2. **States parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular they should give equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.**
 3. **States parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and voided.**
 4. **States parties shall accord to men and women the rights with regard to the Law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile**
- 15.1. Constitution of Pakistan article 25 lays down the principal equality before the law, similarly article 34 ensures the full participation of women in every aspect of life. Article 35 provides for the protection of marriage, the family, the mother and children. Article 23 provides the right to acquire hold and dispose of property to all citizens, and Article 24 provides for the protection of property rights.
- 15.2 The Contract Act (1872) says that the women enjoy the legal capacity to enter into contracts.
- i. According to the Financial Institutions Recovery of Finances Ordinance 2001 a woman is as competent as a man to be a witness for all financial transactions.

- ii. A document attested by a woman is admissible for evidence, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 17 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order (1984).
- iii. The law laid down that the women enjoys the right to own, administer and retain property acquired through any legal means. Women are equally qualified with men to appear before judicial forums and to be judges of all courts.
- iv. Freedom of movement, Article 15 of the Constitution of Pakistan provides freedom of movement and Article 26 provide for non-discrimination in respect to access of public places. Women enjoy freedom of movement according to the law. Though limitations are experienced in some rural areas and conservative households.
- v. Equal rights of women, Women have the same right as men to choose their place of residence. According to the law domicile can be acquired only of the place of birth, the law is the same for men and women. This does not restrict anyone's right to live in any part of Pakistan or affect anyone's freedom of movement.

Article 16

Marriage and family life:

1. **State party shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women.**
2. **The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary actions, including legislations, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to take the registration of marriage in official registry compulsory.**

16.1 Both men and women have the equal rights to enter into the marriage in Pakistan, for a marriage every adult should have the sound mind.

16.2 Both Men and women have the legal right to freely choose their spouse before marriage and a marriage is void which does not have consent according to the law. Forced marriages do sometimes take place, as often the elders of the family arrange the weddings.

16.3 According to Muslim Family Laws Ordinance (1961) requires the registration of all marriages solemnized under the Muslim law. No time bar limit is required for registration and non-registration does not invalidate a marriage.

16.4 Article 18 of the Constitution, which provides for freedom of trade, business or profession, applies to both women and men.

16.5 Every woman has the right to maintenance from their husbands for themselves and their children during the subsistence of the marriage. Women may have the delegated right of divorce conferred on her at the time of marriage or later through the Nikah Nama by the husband. This right may be granted on any of the below-mentioned grounds, none of which affects her right to dower:

- i. That the husband's whereabouts have not been known for a period of four years.

- ii. That the husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of seven years or more.
- iii. That the husband has failed to perform without reasonable cause his marital obligations for a period of three years.
- iv. That the husband was impotent at the time of marriage and continues to be so.
- v. That the husband has been insane for a period of two years or is suffering from leprosy or a virulent venereal disease.
- vi. That she was given in marriage by her father or guardian before she attained sixteen years, and she repudiated the marriage before attaining the age of eighteen years, provided the marriage was not consummated.
- vii. That the husband treats her with cruelty.
- viii. That the husband has accused her of Zana and the accusation was not proven.

16.6 The maintenance of a wife and children during the subsistence of marriage is the sole responsibility of the husband.

16.7 Child Marriage Restraint Bill prescribes the minimum age of marriage. For girls, it is 16 years of age and for boys it is 18. Amendments to the bill have been proposed by the Law. These would prescribe eighteen as the age of marriage for both girls and boys.



ZAKAT, USHR, SOCIAL WELFARE, SPECIAL EDUCATION & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DEPARTMENT
BENEVOLENT FUND BUILDING SADDAR ROAD PESHAWAR
PHONE NO:-091-9211931 FAX: 091-9213237
